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TEXT OF SUZUKI'S BEIJING PRESS CONFERENCE

For Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's press conference in Beijing on 28 September -- carried live by Tokyo NHK Television Network -- see the Northeast Asia section of the 29 September China DAILY REPORT.

MIYAZAWA ON 'GROUNDLESS' PRC FEARS OF MILITARISM

OW290425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 29, KYODO -- Chief government spokesman Kiichi Miyazawa Wednesday brushed aside as groundless Chinese concern about revival of Japanese militarism. "Frankly speaking, there is no reason why (the Chinese) should be so worried," Miyazawa said at a news conference. He added: "People can have varied opinions (about Japan's defense policy) but there is no movement in the country as a whole which could warrant Chinese concern."

The concern was expressed in the meetings Tuesday between Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Chinese Communist Party leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang. Suzuki sought to meet this concern by pledging Japan will not become a military power.

PRC'S WANG ZHEN VISITS FOR ANNIVERSARY OF TIESMeeting With Nakasone

OW280349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 28, KYODO -- Former Chinese Vice Premier Wang Zhen called for closer relations with Japan Tuesday in a meeting with Administrative Management Agency Director General Yasuhiro Nakasone, representing Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who is now on a tour of China.

Wang and the other 14 members of the mission he is leading met with Nakasone at the prime minister's official residence in downtown Tokyo. "I hope to meet many Japanese citizens and deepen the friendship between our countries," Wang said.

The delegation arrived Monday at the invitation of the Japan-China Friendship Association and five similar organizations. It will participate in a series of events commemorating the 10th anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations before returning to China October 12. Among the delegation members are the doctor and a nurse who cared for Japanese mountain climber Hironari Matsuda, 26, after he miraculously survived an accident on Mt. Gongga in Sichuan Province in May. Nakasone thanked the pair on behalf of the Japanese people for helping Matsuda recover.

Meeting With Tanaka

OW290239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0230 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 29, KYODO -- Chinese people will remember forever that former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka normalized relations with China no more than three months after he assumed office, former Chinese Vice Premier Wang Zhen said here Wednesday. Wang lauded Tanaka's achievement when he paid a courtesy call on the latter at his private residence. The leader of a 15-member Chinese mission sat at the breakfast table with Tanaka and conferred for some 90 minutes. Noboru Takeshita, acting secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic party, and about 30 member dietmen of the LDP's powerful Tanaka faction were also present.

The Chinese mission is on a commemorative visit to Japan marking the 10th anniversary of normalization of Japan-China diplomatic ties.

Tanaka, a House of Representatives member, became independent from the ruling party after he was indicted for allegedly receiving yen 500 million in a bribe from Lockheed Aircraft Corp., but still dominates politics behind the scenes.

ITO, ADMIRAL LONG DISCUSS AIRCRAFT LANDINGS

OW260442 Tokyo KYODO in English 0419 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Honolulu, Sep 25, KYODO -- Adm. Robert Long, commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, asked Japanese Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito Saturday to allow U.S. aircraft to conduct night landing and takeoff training at the U.S. airstation in Atsugi near Tokyo. The training for the airplanes aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway has been virtually banned since 1969 because of noise complaints from residents living close to the air station located in a densely populated area. The aircraft, therefore, fly to the U.S. air bases at Misawa, northern Japan, and Iwakuni, western Japan, for the training. While Atsugi is just north of Yokosuka, the home port for the U.S. flattop, Misawa and Iwakuni are more than 700 kilometers away from the base of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

Ito met Long at the headquarters of the U.S. Pacific forces during his stopover here en route to Washington for talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at their regular ministerial meeting. Ito, a state minister, told Long he will make efforts to find an alternative training ground for the Midway aircraft near Yokosuka. A possible substitute is the Hyakuri Air Base of Japan's Self-Defense Forces in Ibaraki Prefecture, northeast of Tokyo.

Long also asked Ito to provide the U.S. forces in Japan with new air space over Okinawa island for aircraft combat training. Ito responded positively to the U.S. request, according to Japanese officials accompanying him.

Headquarters officials later briefed Ito on the military situation in the Pacific and expressed concern about the Soviet military buildup in the area. They said more than a half of the Soviet fleet of submarines deployed in the Pacific are nuclear powered. The Soviet Union has deployed an increasing number of SS-20 ballistic missiles and "Back-fire" strategic bombers in the Far East, the officials said.

In response, the United States should modernize its military equipment, the officials said. They singled out deployment of A-10 antitank airplanes in South Korea and remodelling of the U.S. battleship New Jersey in the briefing for Ito.

He will also visit the headquarters of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) at Colorado Springs, Col., before moving on to the capital for the top bilateral defense meeting to open Thursday.

ROK LAWMAKERS URGE EARLY TEXTBOOK ACTION

OW241139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, 24, KYODO -- Visiting South Korean parliamentarians said Friday they hoped Japan's pledge to amend descriptions in school textbooks would be honored as soon as possible, according to Foreign Ministry sources. Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League, and other members of the league brought up the textbook issue during separate courtesy calls on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi. In his meeting with the South Korean politicians, Suzuki stressed the importance of improving bilateral relations through the promotion of mutual understanding.

RELEASE OF SOUTH KOREAN FISHING CREW REPORTED

SK281545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Wonsan, September 28 (KCNA) -- The crewmen of the South Korean fishing boat "Masan No 5" who had been staying in the northern half of the republic left Wonsan port on the afternoon of September 28. Before leaving, the South Korean fishermen visited a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life after laying a basket of flowers before it.

The South Korean fishing boat "Masan No 5" based in Sokcho, South Korean Kangwon Province, was apprehended on July 13 by a naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army when it illegally intruded deep into our side's economic waters of the East Sea up to 39 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 132 degrees 50 minutes east longitude. Though the boat "Masan No 5" illegally intruded into the economic waters of our side, the DPRK Government did not punish its crewmen but leniently pardoned them, considering that they are poor fishermen of South Korea who came not for a certain sinister aim, but in pursuit of a fish shoal, and proceeding from compatriotic love and humanitarian stand. During their stay, it accorded them a warm hospitality with feelings of kinship.

A meeting for seeing off the crewmen of the South Korean fishing boat "Masan No 5" was held at Wonsan port. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform. A farewell speech was made by Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee.

Pak Yong-nam spoke in reply on behalf of the crew of the South Korean fishing boat "Masan No 5." The government of the DPRK, he said, leniently pardoned us, kindly treated us, and accorded us utmost hospitality, not punishing us who illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic. We will always remember this.

He further said: I, representing the boundless reverence of the crewmen of the boat "Masan No 5," wholeheartedly wish the respected leader General Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il good health and a long life for the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the generations to come. "Long live General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation." "Long live Mr Kim Chong-il, the lodestar of the nation."

After the meeting, the crewmen of the boat "Masan No 5" left Wonsan port at six in the afternoon for Sokcho aboard their fishing boat. The crowd warmly saw off the South Korean fishermen, waving bunches of flowers.

MILITARY EXERCISES IN SOUTH CALLED 'CRIMINAL'

SK282229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascists on September 27 staged a criminal "combined mobile exercise" on the South Sea, according to a report.

Talking about someone's "infiltration" from the sea and the sky and from under water, they made much ado under the name of "operations against naval vessels, aircraft and submarines" and "special warfare" with the mobilization of various kinds of warships.

On the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is increasing the tensions.

U.S. FILM 'INCHON' TERMED FALSE, DECEIVING

SK261031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 26 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the fact that the anti-communist film "Inchon" is rejected even in the United States, says that nothing but the dustbin of history awaits the film.

Noting that the film is so unpopular that it is having a poor house these days, spectators numbering less than one-third of those at an ordinary time, the paper says in a signed commentary:

It is only too natural that the film is so coldly received. In fact, "Inchon" is a film in name only. It is mere rubbish not worth a farthing as a work of film art.

As is widely known, the anti-communist film "Inchon" is a co-work of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets. The film, dealing with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces landing in Inchon during the past war of aggression in Korea, is run through with falsehood and deception.

It insults our people and People's Army who rose in the just, sacred war against the foreign aggression and praises U.S. imperialism, the aggressor, as a "liberator" and "savior of freedom." This film, distorting the truth and reversing black and white, was produced for the purpose of beautifying the crimes of the U.S. imperialists, spreading the idea of worshipping and fearing America and whipping up a war fever.

How can the people who set store by truth and justice accept the criminal film "Inchon", which crudely forges historical facts, deeply connected with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the "Unification Church", a special detachment of the South Korean puppet Security Planning Agency? Little wonder the people, disillusioned by the film, are rejecting it in all parts of the world.

The commentary stresses: Historical facts can never be distorted. No matter how hard the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets may try to cover up and embellish the criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the past period, their crimes recorded in human history can never be erased.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS ETERNAL DPRK-PRC FRIENDSHIP

SK281107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN September 28 runs an editorial headlined "Korea-China Friendship Will Shine Forever" on the return of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from his official state visit to the People's Republic of China. Follows the full text of the editorial:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned from an official state visit to the People's Republic of China which he paid upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

He paid the visit at a time when a new turn was taking place in the party building and revolutionary development and innovations and upsurge were being effected on all fronts of socialist construction in Korea and China and the world situation was complicated and strained.

His China visit focused deep concern and attention not only of the Korean and Chinese peoples but also of the Asian and world peoples and roused widespread repercussions upon the world public for its weighty significance for the strengthening of Korea-China friendship and the global developments.

Influential mass media of the five continents of the world gave extended coverage of his historic visit to China every day as one of the conspicuous events in the international affairs.

The Chinese party and government leaders and people accorded him cordial and utmost hospitality and warm welcome, attaching great significance to his China visit. Everywhere he went, in Beijing, Chengdu and Xian, the fraternal Chinese people warmly received him and Chengdu citizens held a grand mass meeting to welcome him.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping accompanied him on the long trip from Beijing to Chengdu and then Comrade Hu Yaobang went to Chengdu and accompanied him a long way to Beijing via Xian.

Such cordial hospitality and fervent welcome accorded the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by the Chinese party and government and the Chinese people was a clear manifestation of their deep respect for and trust in him. And this shows how deep and particular the intimacy between the Korean and Chinese leaders is and how true and solid the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples are. Our people are deeply moved by such hospitality and welcome of the Chinese party, government and people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had significant meetings with Chinese party and government leaders and inspected factories, villages and cultural remains.

Especially, he had official talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang and had a series of talks and conversations with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. At these talks and conversations a wide range of problems of mutual concern including the problem of further strengthening the bonds of traditional Korea-China friendship were discussed and a complete consensus was reached on all the problems discussed.

The China visit of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song bore shining fruits. Our people warmly hail them in a transport of joy.

The China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a historic event which has strengthened and developed to a new, higher stage the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese parties, governments and peoples. As he declared, the Korean and Chinese parties and peoples have established special friendly relations. These are inseparable lips-and-teeth relations, unbreakable relations between revolutionary comrades-in-arms and blood-sealed relations.

These friendly relations between the Korean and Chinese parties and peoples are entirely fruits from the roots nursed and reared jointly by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese leaders.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has valued friendship with the Chinese people since he embarked upon the road of the revolutionary struggle in his early years and visited China several times after the liberation of Korea and China to form a very intimate friendship [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2230 GMT on 27 September also carries text of this editorial which renders this phrase "a very warm friendship"] with Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and other party and government leaders of China. And the Chinese party and government leaders frequently visited our country to deepen their friendship and intimacy with the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The history of Korea-China friendship is a history in which firm friendship and unity based on the closest comradeship and noble revolutionary duty has been formed and consolidated and developed in the course of such frequent visits and contacts between the party and state leaders of the two countries and a history in which the two peoples have struggled and won victories together for the common cause as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

The Korea-China friendship which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is bringing into fuller bloom today together with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the basis of this tradition is an indestructible friendship which will be everlasting through generations.

The China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a historic visit in which firm mutual support was manifested to the lines and policies of the parties of the two countries on the revolution and construction and which boundlessly inspired the struggle of the two peoples for their implementation.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song said in his speech at the mass meeting held in Chengdu to welcome him: "The Korean people are proud of having the Chinese people as their close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and China as their reliable rear and heartily and warmly hail the shining achievements made by the Chinese people in the revolution and construction."

During his visit to China he expressed support to the program of socialist modernisation put forward by the Communist Party of China and warmly hailed the successes of the 12th national congress of the party. This was a manifestation of deep trust and firm solidarity of the Korean people for the CPC and the Chinese people.

The 12th National Congress of the CPC held recently reviewed the precious successes and experiences achieved by the CPC and the Chinese people in the revolution and construction since the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the party and put forward militant tasks for building China into a highly cultured, and highly democratic socialist state by accelerating socialist modernization.

The 12th National Congress of the CPC was a congress of revolutionary unity and a congress of the shining victory of the revolutionary line; it marked an epochal landmark in further strengthening the CPC and developing the revolutionary struggle and constructive work of the Chinese people to a high stage.

The whole of China is now vibrant with a struggle in an upswing for accelerating socialist modernization and a revolutionary spirit prevails in every nook and corner of the country. This gives us a clear vision of the victorious future of the struggle of the Chinese people.

The changes taking place in China are brilliant fruits of a creative application of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of the Chinese revolution by the CPC.

The program of socialist modernization adopted by the CPC today is a correct one which proceeds from the conditions of China, is being carried into practice by the efforts of the Chinese people themselves and fully accords with the lawful demands of the developing revolution and the interests of the Chinese people. The gigantic struggle for building a modernized socialist power eloquently proves that the Chinese people are a great people and the Communist Party of China is an unyielding tested revolutionary party. The Chinese people are waging a noble struggle to reunify China by having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

It gives a great joy to our people that socialist modernisation is progressing successfully in China and the might of the People's Republic of China is growing with each passing day.

The Korean people firmly believe that the Chinese people will take new great strides ahead in all fields for modernization by waging an energetic struggle for implementing the decisions of the party national congress, closely united around the glorious Communist Party of China.

The Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people have registered brilliant successes in the revolution and construction, upholding the banner of the immortal chuche idea, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party has independently decided all lines and policies, adhering to chajusong (independence) and proceeding from the specific conditions of our country, and has strictly abided by the principles of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence.

Our people are now waging a vigorous struggle to carry into practice the program of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological,

technical and cultural, in accordance with the line and policy put forward at the Sixth Congress of the WPK. At the same time, they are struggling to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunify the country independently.

The CPC and the Chinese people positively support our people's struggle. Comrade Hu Yaobang in his speech declared that no matter what may happen in the world in the future, the Chinese people will invariably stand foursquare behind the Korean people as in the past and support the Korean people's just cause of socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a great inspiration to our people.

The militant friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples which is growing in strength day by day and the successes of the two countries in the building of socialism and communism are a powerful factor for increasing the international revolutionary forces and guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

During the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to China, the leading comrades of China said that he is the outstanding representative of the proletarian revolutionaries of Korea and paid tribute to his brilliant feats in winning great victories by leading the Korean people's cause of national liberation and socialism and his important contribution to increasing the world revolutionary forces and defending world peace and security by maintaining chajusong and revolutionary principles in the international arena and helping strengthen friendship and unity among peoples.

The Korean people are filled with the firm determination to devotedly struggle to carry the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment under the wise guidance of the party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

The China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was, indeed, a significant visit which eloquently demonstrated the traditional indestructible militant friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China and strengthened and developed it to a higher stage. The results of the visit will help the two countries more dynamically accelerate the struggle for revolution and construction, will display a great vitality in the accomplishment of the two peoples' common cause of anti-imperialism and greatly contribute to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the world.

The destinies of the Korean and Chinese peoples will remain linked together for ever. It is the unswerving will of the two parties and peoples of Korea and China to strengthen and develop through generations the great Korea-China friendship with a historic tradition.

The Korean people will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people to the end for the realisation of the common purpose and idea of sovereignty, independence and peace and of socialism and communism.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

SK280446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA) — Tawfiq Muhammad Salih Mustafa, deputy chief of the PLO mission in Pyongyang, held a press conference on September 27 at his mission.

He spoke at the press conference. Noting that the aggression of the Zionists started with raids of flying corps on various regions of southern Lebanon and Beirut on June 4, 1982, he said that more than 1,000 Palestinian and Lebanese people were killed by the air raids.

Though the Zionists blockaded West Beirut for nearly three months, the armed forces of Palestine and Lebanon and the Syrian Army beat back their barbarous invasion and the Palestinian revolutionaries frustrated with a staunch will the aim of the Zionists to make the PLO armed forces vacate all the territory of Lebanon and force them to lay down their weapons, he said.

Exposing the criminal and bestial acts committed by the Israeli aggressors on September 18 when they intruded into the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut, he said: This massacre showed once again the bestiality of the Zionists.

This also discloses the terrorist acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, he stated.

He referred to the strong support and encouragement the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song rendered to the fighting Arab peoples.

I assure you that despite losses, our people will march forward, holding the torch of freedom till they win victory, till they take back their legitimate rights including the right to found an independent Palestinian state in their homeland under the leadership of the PLO, he stressed.

KIM IL-SONG INSPECTS NEW FARM MACHINERY

SK282233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on September 28 went to the Yongsong experimental farm of the Academy of Agricultural Science and saw the farm machines newly made at the farm machinery institute of the academy.

Seeing the machines together with him were First Vice-Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premiers Kong Chin-tae and Kye Ung-tae, Secretary So Kwan-hui and Vice-Premiers Hong Song-yong and Kim Chang-chu.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song acquainted himself down to details with the structure, efficiency and mechanism of the new farm machines and watched their operation one by one. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that the scientists and technicians of the farm machinery institute devised and manufactured many highly-efficient, modern farm machines suited to the geographical conditions of our country and to the requirements of the chuche-based farming methods by vigorously striving to thoroughly implement the party's slogan on completely freeing farms from difficult and labour-consuming work through the realization of the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, and highly praised their success.

Saying that new farm machines including bundle-making rice harvester and spraying and sprinkling machines are simple and efficient, he put forward concrete tasks of manufacturing many farm machines to be sent to the countryside.

After inspecting the farm machines, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in hastening the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

MEETING HELD AT TAEAN PLANT ON KWP DECISIONS

SK240732 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2213 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] A meeting of employees of the Taean heavy machine plant was held on 23 September to thoroughly implement the decision of the sixth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee.

Respectfully placed at the middle of the meeting site was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Also placed at the meeting site were slogans reading: "Long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the glorious KWP!"; "Let us thoroughly implement the decision of the sixth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee!"; "The entire party, the entire country and all the people should rise to support the struggle to achieve the goal of nonferrous metals!"; "The machine industry sector should positively carry out the revolutions of press and stamp forging, welding and insulators!"; "Everyone should advance toward creating the speed of the 1980's!"; "Everyone should become Kim Hyon and Cha Kwang-su in the 1980's!" Pictures urging workers to perform labor feats were also included.

Participating in the meeting were functionaries concerned, including Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and the responsible secretary of the Nampo city KWP Committee, and Kye Hyong-sun, manager of the Taean heavy machine plant, together with employees of the plant.

The meeting opened with the singing of "Song of General Kim Il-song." Sim Su-kun, responsible secretary of the party committee of the Taean heavy machine plant, made a report. Following this, Yi Sung-il, manager of the glass fiber workshop; Kim Chi-hak, chief engineer of the engineer department of the plant; Kim Yong-pal, chief of the equipment production section; Paek Chon-Taek, responsible engineer of the pipe production workshop; and Cho Tong-hun, chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth at the plant participated in discussions.

Those who made reports and participated in discussions noted that, based on scientific insight into the present status of nonferrous industry in our country and into the prospect for the development of this industry at the sixth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, the great leader set a high goal for producing 1 million tons of nonferrous metal in 2 to 3 years and 1.5 million tons of these metals by 1988 through the full mobilization of the entire party, the entire country and all the people, elucidated the direction of further developing technology to step up machine industry to meet the requirements for socialist construction in our country, which has entered a new developmental stage, and set forth a wise policy for thoroughly carrying out the revolutions of press and stamp forging, welding and insulators. They said that the great leader's teachings at the Hamhung plenary meeting are a programmatic guideline for further strengthening self-reliance in industry, for accelerating the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, for implementing the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule by consolidating the economic foundation of the country and for successfully achieving the 10-point prospective plan for socialist economic construction.

They said that, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic teachings at the sixth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, workers and technicians at the Taean machine plant are firmly determined to once again vigorously display the heroic spirit of our working class that is endlessly loyal to the party and the leader by timely and qualitatively producing and supplying equipment needed in achieving the goals for 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, for steel, for electricity and for chemical agents and by carrying out the revolutions of press and stamp forging, welding and insulators.

Those who made a report and participated in discussions called for positively supporting the struggle to achieve the goal for 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals. Noting the honor in enjoying the great leader's and the glorious party center's appreciation of their efforts to produce and supply great quantities of large equipment to steel mills and mines, they called for the production and supply to the production base of nonferrous metals of great quantities of equipment, such as grinding equipment, reduction gears, transformers and large electric motors, by the middle part of February next year.

They also called for the timely and qualitative production and supply of equipment, such as smelting equipment and large generators, by further increasing production capacity at processing workshops, by carrying out the movement to multiply machine tools and by arranging steel-plate cutting grounds and building [word indistinct] production bases.

Those who made a report and participated in discussions called for placing priority on press and stamp forging. Saying that stressing press and stamp forging in the machine industry sector is of great significance in increasing labor and production efficiency, in economizing on steel and machine tools and in improving the quality of goods, they called for turning the process of manufacturing the parts of large generators and electric motors into a pressing process by fully operating the existing press and stamp forging equipment; and by introducing high-efficiency equipment, such as 2,000-ton pressing equipment and 5-ton hammers, into production.

They called for further increasing the variety of press products and for completing press and stamp forging within 2 to 3 years by properly managing the new press workshops provided by the glorious party center and by utilizing their production capabilities to the maximum.

Noting that vigorously effecting a revolution in welding is an urgent demand arising in making machine products lighter and larger and in modernizing machine manufacturing processes and that it is an important task in economizing on steel, enhancing labor productivity and freeing workers from arduous labor, those who made reports and participated in discussions set forth detailed measures for placing priority on welding structures in the production of large plant facilities.

They called for positively replacing the casting and cast steel products of the spare parts of large machines, including large decelerators and large generator axles, with welded structures. They also called for manufacturing automatic and semi-automatic welding machines and (Pulazuma) cutting machines in large quantities for use in production fields.

Those who made a report and participated in discussions stressed that insulated material production bases should be more firmly built. They called for more firmly building insulated material production bases, for producing and supplying insulated materials of good quality with our own strength and for increasing the variety of insulated materials.

They also called for the effective utilization of the existing insulated material production capability, for enhancing the quality of insulating one-step higher this year through the acceleration of technical innovation, for reducing the weight of electric machines and for increasing their capabilities.

Saying that the vast assigned task before them urgently demands that the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality be displayed more highly than ever before in the implementation of the great leader's teachings and the party's policies, those who made a report and participated in discussions stressed that all workers should unconditionally and thoroughly carry out their assigned tasks without the slightest faltering by cherishing the lofty loyalty to the party and the revolution.

They also said that they will constantly create new records in the production of plant facilities by vigorously waging a massive technical innovation movement in all units and posts, by actively developing and mobilizing all inner reserves and by fully operating all available facilities.

Those who made a report and participated in discussions stressed that functionaries should mingle with the masses of producers, aggressively conduct the political propaganda and economic agitation activities among them and inspire them to vigorously perform new labor exploits.

The also stressed that functionaries should thoroughly grasp the status of production and facilities on a continuous basis and acquaint themselves with the conditions of the enterprise management so that the Taean work system created by the great leader can prove its worth.

Those who made a report and participated in discussions stressed that they will surely fulfill the militant task indicated in the decisions made at the Hamhung plenary meeting by closely linking the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's with the movement to follow the examples set by unheralded heroes.

The meeting adopted a letter of resolution.

KIM CHONG-IL'S CONCERN FOR KIM IL-SONG HAILED

SK27072/3 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Talk on Kim Chong-il's activities by station commentator Madam Yun from the feature program "Ray of Guidance"]

[Text] This is about what happened on a day several years ago. On that day at the Pyongyang airport, there was a test flight for a passenger plane provided for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Unexpectedly, shortly before the plane took off, dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il appeared at the airport. The test pilots who were getting to see the dear comrade leader in person were beside themselves with happiness. No wonder. They had notified the dear comrade leader of the test flight, but they never dreamed he would be present at the airport.

Looking at the happy faces of the test pilots, he asked them about the condition of the plane and about the preparedness of the pilots. Then he said he would participate in the test flight and urged the pilots to go aboard if they were ready. The pilots were surprised at this. Without giving the pilots time to dissuade the dear comrade leader, he walked toward the door of the plane.

The faces of the pilots showed surprise, since they had expected the dear comrade leader to watch their test flight from the ground. In fact, the flight was a test flight in the true sense of the world. No one was allowed to board the plane except the specially selected test pilots. In addition, even the weather on this day was bad. Clouds threatening heavy rain were floating in the sky and the wind was blowing. Nobody could tell what the weather would do.

The pilots rushed after him and blocked his way. They all pleaded with him not to board the plane. Looking serenely at the faces of the pilots, the dear comrade leader told them it was all right and tenderly said that he should ride on the test flight, for it was the passenger plane for the leader. The pilots felt tears welling up in their eyes because of the noble traits of the dear comrade leader who never avoided danger for the security of the great leader.

Lightly brushing aside the pilots, the dear comrade leader climbed the steps of the ramp one by one. Unable to do anything more about it, the pilots, struck by the noble emotion, looked at the dear comrade leader for a while and then followed him without saying a word.

After a while, the plane with the dear comrade leader as its passenger took off. Airborne, the pilots could see the gigantic appearance of the fatherland just like a painting. Normally, the pilots would smile at the appearance of the fatherland, which was full of activity. However, now the pilots felt that their eyes were misty with tears.

The dear comrade leader was participating in the test flight of a passenger plane out of consideration for the security of the great leader. The pilots, who rarely showed emotion because they are brave and bold, have become so while flying in the broad skies, now shed tears over the warm loyalty of the dear comrade leader, Kim Chong-il.

THAI INDUSTRY MINISTER PAYS VISIT FOR TALKS

SK231058 Seoul YONHAP in English 1040 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 23 (YONHAP) — Thai Industry Minister Maj. Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan arrived in Seoul Thursday afternoon for a five-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, So Sang-chol.

He will stay here until next Monday for a series of meetings with Korean Government and business leaders to discuss expanded economic cooperation in the energy and resources fields between the two countries. He will tap the possibility of Thailand's supply of its liquefied natural gas to Korea during the meetings, a ministry source said.

Accompanied with a three-man entourage, he is also scheduled to visit the country's major heavy and chemical industrial complexes, the source said.

LNG Supply Proposal

SK240808 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 24 (YONHAP) — Thailand proposed Friday to supply Korea with 1.5 million tons of liquefied natural gas (LNG), it was learned at the Energy-Resources Ministry.

In a meeting with Korean Energy-Resources Minister So Sang-chol, visiting Thai Industry Minister Chatchai Chunhawan also called for Korean firms' participation in the construction of LNG plants in Thailand and Thai shipbuilding and transportation industrial fields. The Thai minister suggested that a bilateral consultative body composed of working level officials be organized to carry out concrete negotiations on that matter. So said he would positively study the proposed working level panel and consider the LNG imports from Thailand if prices and conditions are agreeable.

Chatchai arrived in Seoul Thursday at So's invitation. He is scheduled to leave here Monday.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS, DEALINGS WITH AFRICA NOTED

SK210213 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] The initial steps toward materializing the results of President Chon Tu-hwan's recent state visits to four African nations are now in full swing at Korea's major economic organizations.

Business sources said yesterday that the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) is pushing for the plan to organize a tentatively named "Korea-Africa Economic Consultation Commission" to be comprised of its officers and representatives of companies involved in African business. The chamber also plans to form specialized economic committees under the proposed commission for each nation and industrial field, starting with Kenya, the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon, Senegal, Nigeria, Togo and Zaire, which already have concluded economic cooperation agreements with Korea. In addition, the chambers will send a market survey team to Africa, while inviting many African businessmen to the Seoul International Trade Fair (SITRA '82), scheduled for Sep. 24-Oct. 18 this year.

The Federation of Korean Industries, another economic forum, is leading a fund-raising drive for deferred-payment exports to Africa to help Korean enterprises advance into the region.

The Korea Federation of Small Business, representing interests of domestic small business concerns, also plans to dispatch a market survey team to Africa at the end of October to explore a wider avenue for Korean small businesses to launch into the African continent.

The business sources also said that the nation's business activities toward Africa have been brisk, largely sparked by President Chon's recent visit there. They explained that some Korean enterprises already have seen considerable accomplishments and that a number of negotiations are underway with detailed outcomes expected in October.

Samsung Corp., one of the largest business conglomerates in Korea, already has concluded contracts to export a total of 1,000 passenger cars and freight coaches worth \$100 million to Nigeria, and currently is negotiating the construction of plants to manufacture batteries and soap, the sources added. Samsung also obtained \$10 million in export contracts for 15 fishing vessels, as well as for television sets, to Kenya.

Daewoo Corp., another business giant in Korea, was reported to have neared agreement with the Nigerian Government to construct \$1.5 billion worth of power plants with a generating capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts and to build a new city of Abuja at a cost of \$300 million. An automobile assembly plant is also at stake in Daewoo's negotiation.

Doosan Industrial Co. has been assured of the construction projects of a paper mill and bottle glass factories for Kenya, sources said.

CHON RECEIVES FORMER COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

SK220229 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) — Rodrigo Carazo Odio, former president of Costa Rica, called on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Chongwadae here Wednesday morning to exchange views on matters of mutual concern. Also on hand at the Chongwadae meeting was Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok.

Carazo arrived in Seoul Monday to attend a ceremony here Tuesday to commemorate the first U.N.-designated "International Day of Peace." He also attended various other meetings to celebrate the Peace Day, including a seminar at a local hotel in the day.

CHON RENEWS CALL FOR ANTICORRUPTION DRIVE

SK270544 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) — President Chon Tu-hwan Monday renewed his call on civil servants to combat corruption, disorder and inflation, and said government employees should faithfully carry out their duties to win public trust.

In an address at a regular meeting of government regulatory agencies, the president set forth social order, public trust in the bureaucracy, and frugal lifestyles as three goals that will eradicate the "remnants of negative mentality."

"I am gratified to note tangible progress in our endeavor to consolidate justice in our society. However, there still persist remnants of negative attitudes in our daily life," said the president, who assumed the nation's top office in August 1980 with pledges to establish a just society.

ARRESTS OF STUDENTS OF VARIOUS SCHOOLS REPORTED

Tongguk Students Arrested

SK280340 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] On 27 September the Chungbu police station in Seoul arrested three students of Tongguk University, including Kim Song-uk, 21, a junior of the School of Buddhism;

Kim Yong-sik, 22, junior of the School of Forestry, temporarily absent from school; and Kim Hyong-mun, 21, junior at the School of Physics, temporarily absent from school, on charges of violating the laws concerning assembly and demonstrations.

According to police, these students instigated students to stage a demonstration at around 1220 on 22 September by disseminating some 200 copies of the so-called September declaration of Tongguk University, anti-Japanese and antigovernment leaflets, in front of the dining room of the campus.

Songgyungwan Students Arrested

SK280338 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] The Tongdaemun police station in Seoul on 27 September arrested four students of Songgyungwan University of Seoul, including Yi Kon-su, 21, a junior majoring in German Literature, on charges of violating laws concerning assembly and demonstration.

According to concerned police authorities, these four students disseminated about 100 antigovernment leaflets in the grass field located in the center of the university campus and in a place directly in front of the College of Fine Arts at around 1300 on 23 September, instigating students to stage a demonstration.

Seoul National Arrest

SK280023 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Kwanak police yesterday arrested Pak Sung-hyon, 23, a sophomore in the Department of Dentistry at Seoul National University, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. According to the police, Pak instigated a student demonstration last Sept. 24, shouting anti-Japanese and anti-government slogans and distributing anti-government fliers from the fourth floor of the school's central library.

SEVEN PERCENT INCREASE IN RICE HARVEST EXPECTED

SK280244 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's rice harvest this fall is expected to reach 37.6 million sum (5.4 million tons), up seven percent, or 2.5 million sum, from last year's harvest, the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry said Tuesday. The amount is slightly less than the 38 million-sum goal for this year (one sum is equivalent to 144.4 kg). The bumper rice crop is due largely to favorable weather conditions in late summer which offset the effects of severe drought during planting and typhoon damage in the southern part of the country in July, a ministry official said.

SOCIALIST JUSTICE MINISTERS VISIT FOR CONFERENCE

Meeting With Batmonh

OW290405 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Sep (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received the participants of the socialist countries justice ministers' conference. Justice ministers from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, as well as Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Angola took part in the conference which ended here.

Ministers' Departure

OW290421 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Sep (MONTSAME) -- Today the justice ministers of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Laos, Poland, Czechoslovakia, as well as Angola, Afghanistan, and Kampuchea left here for home. They participated in the work of the 7th socialist countries justice ministers' conference which discussed legal policies and expanding public participation in the struggle against transgressions of the law.

T. Molom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other officials farewelled the ministers at Ulaanbaatar Bayant-uhaa Airport.

JAGBARAL RECEIVES CUBAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE GROUP

OW290513 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1439 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Sep (MONTSAME) -- N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received a delegation headed by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the Cuban Councils of State and vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers. The Cuban delegation is visiting here by invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

SODNOM LEADS GROUP TO STUDY SOVIET FOOD PROGRAM

OW280217 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian delegation led by Dumaagiyn Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the M.P.R., chairman of the State Planning Committee, is now on a visit in the Soviet Union. The main goal of the visit is to study the Soviet experience in drafting and implementing the food programme.

During the stay the delegation visited Moldavian Soviet Republic, where striking achievements in the management of the agro-industrial complex were scored. The complex approach to the concentration and specialisation of the agricultural production, the creation of the highly effective mechanism of the economic management which brings about good end results, attracted special attention of the delegation. The Mongolian guests have also acquainted themselves with a perspective form of training qualified cadres for the agrarian sector through the "Sovkhoz-Technikal College" system. "The study of the Moldavian experience in this field is of special significance for Mongolia", D. Sodnom said in an interview to a T.A.S.S. correspondent.

The delegation was received by Ivan Ustiyann, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Moldavia.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES LEBANON MASSACRE

BK241519 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Sep (SPK) -- Today, the PRK Foreign Ministry made public a declaration voicing the "strong indignation" of the Kampuchean people at the news of the barbarous massacre of 1,500 Palestinian refugees -- mainly the elderly, women and children -- on 17 September night in Sabra and Shatila camps.

The declaration notes: This matter is a gross and intolerable violation of the cease-fire and the Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon, a very dangerous genocidal act of the Israeli administration in collusion with the U.S. imperialists against the Palestinian people, a deliberate provocation against Lebanon and the Arab peoples and an impudent challenge to the international community.

The people and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea vehemently condemn the criminal acts of the Israeli aggressors and insist that they must immediately withdraw their troops from Lebanon and occupied Arab territories. The people and the Government of the PRK reaffirm their militant solidarity and their firm support for the just struggle of the heroic fraternal Palestinian people for a sovereign, independent and free state, and against the aggressive and expansionist policy of the Israeli Zionists in complicity with the U.S. imperialists.

KAMPUCHEA NOTES NATION'S INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE

BK261414 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 26 Sep 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The PRK's Prestige on the International Scene"; date not given]

[Text] Each year, under the glorious banner of the KPRP, the PRK has moved forward with firm steps and achieved one great victory after another. The PRK state power efficiently controls the whole country, ensures peace and stability for the people, who are actively participating in the defense of the country and in production to restore the national economic and cultural infrastructures, which were completely destroyed and uprooted under the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan.

Over the past 3 years the prestige of the PRK has soared steadily in the international arena, enabling socialist countries, international organizations and progressive and peace-loving forces the world over to understand more clearly the real situation in Kampuchea and the rapid revival of the Kampuchean people who previously lived in a dark age filled with blood and tears. Nothing can distort the truth and the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. The stench of Pol Pot's corpse and the maneuver to create the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] have been increasingly exposed and criticized.

Recently, during their trips to the friendly countries of South Yemen [as heard], Mozambique, Ethiopia, Seychelles, Madagascar, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Benin, Comrades Kong Korm and Hor Nam Hong, special envoys of Chairman Heng Samrin, were warmly received. These countries now have a better understanding of the real situation in Kampuchea and welcome the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. They decided to be on the side of the PRK in its struggle against the subversive maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries. They also supported the peace proposals of the three Indochinese countries which were put forward at the sixth conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers held in Ho Chi Minh City last July and they called for the presence of the PRK in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and in other international organizations. At the same time, leaders of these countries strongly condemned the CGDK, which is really only Beijing and Washington's trick to restore the genocidal regime to power in order to achieve their goals of expanding their sphere of influence in and, once again, controlling this region.

For more than 3 years the PRK has been affirming its identity, although the imperialists and other reactionaries have ignored the real situation in Kampuchea. In its quest for independence, peace and real freedom, the PRK has received support from socialist countries and progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

The brilliant success of Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoys in these African countries have opened the eyes of many international reactionaries -- who believe the slanderous propaganda of the Western world -- and force them to realize the realities in Kampuchea. This represents a heavy blow to the head of Beijing and Washington, which are trying to revive Pol Pot's corpse with the cooperation of power-craving Sihanouk and old bourgeois Son Sann in order to keep the shaky seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly and to continue to let the Khmer Rouge occupy it illegally.

The tricks of switching puppets and changing the stinking shrouds -- used many times before by the Beijing expansionists and the U.S. imperialists -- will not fool the Kampuchean people who were victims of U.S. B-52 bombers and the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang -- followers of Maoism and seller of Kampuchean territory to China.

The PRK is firmly moving forward with the current of the three revolutions, uniting with other fraternal socialist countries, in particular with Vietnam and Laos as well as the Soviet Union, which is the bastion for defense of the socialist system. It acts in cooperation with other national liberation movements and progressive and peace-loving forces the world over in order to fight against capitalism, expansionism, colonialism and every kind of oppressive class so as to defend independence and true freedom. No reactionary forces will be able to stop the progress of the Kampuchean revolution.

EAST GERMAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 21-27 SEP

BK220829 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Sep (SPK) -- A delegation comprised of Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Congress members led by Prof Rolf Badstubner, head of the history section of the GDR's Academy of Sciences, arrived this morning in Phnom Penh for a friendly visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was greeted on its arrival by Ok Prathna, head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and other personalities. Gunter Horn, the GDR ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

Meeting With Bou Thang

BK280933 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Sep (SPK) -- Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, received in Phnom Penh on 27 September the delegation of lecturers from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) led by Prof Rolf Badstubner, chief of the history section of the GDR Academy of Sciences.

Bou Thang recalled the historic struggle of the Kampuchean people against neocolonialism and the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, lackeys of the Beijing expansionists. Bou Thang affirmed that the situation in Kampuchea is stabilizing day by day, thanks to the close cooperation and unity with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries, including the German Democratic Republic. He said that the "tripartite government of Democratic Kampuchea" led by Sihanouk is being used to hide the corpse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

Rolf Badstubner expressed high satisfaction at the revival of the Kampuchean people. He highly appreciated the efforts of the Kampuchean people to rebuild their country. He is convinced that the Kampuchean people will succeed in building a new socialist society.

Gunter Horn, the GDR ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at this talk. The GDR lecturers were also received by Pen Navouth, minister of education, on 25 September.

SED Lecturers Depart

BK290856 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Sep (SPK) -- The SED delegation of lecturers led by Prof Rolf Badstubner, chief of the history section of the GDR Academy of Sciences, left Phnom Penh on Monday (27 September) at the end of its 1-week visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off by Ok Prathna, chief of the Propaganda Department of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and other personalities. Gunter Horn, GDR ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the delegation's departure.

During its stay, the delegation was received by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; and Pen Navouth, minister of education.

The SED lecturers presented papers at the Central Political School, the Municipal Political School, the Kandal Provincial Political School and the Higher Pedagogic School on the SED's experiences in building socialism in the GDR. The delegation visited the former royal palace, the National Museum, the Fine Arts School, the Russei Kev textile factory, the Cheung Ek mass graves (Kandal Province) and a model village in Kandal Province.

KPRAF BATTALION ASSISTS PREY VENG DEVELOPMENT

BK250948 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, for more than 3 years our revolutionary armed forces have developed greatly both in size and quality. As evidence of this steady growth, our correspondent Comrade (Min Chan) is going to describe the initial achievements of the 27th Battalion regarding the tasks of ensuring the material and spiritual life of the army:

During my recent visit to Prey Veng Province, the provincial military command told me that the 27th Battalion is a highly successful unit in terms of strengthening itself, agitating the masses and helping the people in production.

Arriving at the camp, I saw rows of barracks built on a leveled hilltop surrounded by sprouting plants and crops. Chickens and ducks were seen pecking and scratching for food all over the compound. From a ragtag unit, the 27th Battalion has become very disciplined in its daily life. Its living quarters are tidy and well kept, as required by regulations. The cadres and combatants take good care of their weapons, cleaning them regularly. They practice thrift with their ammunition. Each group has its ammunition allotment well sheltered and ready for use, enabling the unit to be combat ready under every circumstance.

Answering my question about what has prompted the 27th Battalion to make such great progress, Comrade (Rovey), commander of the battalion, told me: At first, the campsite, though on a plateau, needed our full attention. We had to overcome many difficulties, for the unit was then a newly formed battalion and both cadres and combatants were still immature. They were too complacent, narrow-minded and ignorant of their vanguard role. Cadres at that time did not pay enough attention to the material and spiritual life of the armed forces.

To improve this situation, cadres and combatants of the unit discussed and exchanged views in an attempt to find out their strengths and weaknesses and to be able to lead the unit in surmounting tests and trials to carry out its tasks properly.

We had to spend a great deal of time on this question. It was necessary to take turns to strengthen and build the unit and to attend political courses and training sessions. In all their activities, the cadres of the unit had to set examples. In their spare time, the unit members were given opportunities to listen to the radio and read newspapers in order to raise their level of knowledge and learn from the examples of more advanced units.

With the material assistance of the provincial authorities and thanks to the resolute struggle of the cadres and combatants of the unit, in only 5 months -- from April 1982 to the present -- the fraternal cadres and combatants of our 27th Battalion succeeded in building 17 new barracks and repairing 5 others, transforming this once deserted area into a pleasant campsite.

The 27th Battalion has also paid keen attention to assisting the local people near the camp. They regularly went deep among the masses, closely cooperating with the authorities in all tasks. When there was a task such as tilling, transplanting or any other menial tasks, the combatants were clearly briefed on the particularities of the work and the needs of the local people. For this reason, their help-the-people efforts have always been successful and they are wholeheartedly cherished by the people. Cadres and combatants of the unit helped the people harvest nearly 11 ha of rice, thrash 63 1/2 cartloads of rice and gave up hundreds of workdays to help the people in other jobs.

Speaking about the combat orientation of the battalion in the near future, Commander (Rovey) told me that from now until the beginning of 1983 the battalion will make every effort to implement their 1982 training and to double the results of the production drive. The comrade was of the opinion that such an endeavor is a most important factor for the improvement of the living conditions of the soldiers, which in turn is necessary to form an orderly lifestyle and to enable them to concentrate on building and defending the fatherland.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY BIENNIAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

BK290905 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Sep (SPK) -- The biennial meeting of the Agriculture Ministry, which closed after 3 days work, decided to increase the area planted with the high-yielding IR-36 rice to 55,000 hectares. It was agreed to grow 165,000 hectares of rice and 84,950 hectares of industrial crops during the coming dry season.

Kandal and Takeo Provinces each plan to plant 35,000 hectares of dry-season rice this year. The area for subsidiary crops such as corn, manioc and sweet potato will be expanded to nearly 100,000 hectares. Fishing is expected to yield 72,000 tons of fish, while timber exportation is targeted at about 10,000 cubic meters.

The meeting drew attention to the restoration of irrigation works in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kompong Speu, Kandal, Takeo, Kompong Thom, Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces and to the training of specialist cadres in irrigation, mechanics, forestry and wildlife. The meeting decided among other things to expand the tillable land area and to consolidate solidarity groups for production.

VODK: UNGA MUST DISCUSS CHEMICAL WEAPONS ISSUE

BK290937 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "We Hope the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly Will Find Effective and Immediate Measures To Stop the Criminal Use of Toxic Weapons by the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Their Massacre of the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan Peoples"]

[Text] On 22 September, when the UN General Affairs Committee discussed the question of the use of toxic chemical and biological weapons in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Laos, the Soviet representative wildly protested against the inclusion of this item on the General Assembly's agenda. Faced with irrefutable evidence of their criminal massacre of the Kampuchean, Afghan and Laos peoples by means of chemical and biological weapons, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are trying to prevent the inclusion of this question on the agenda of the UN General Assembly because they are afraid of being exposed and condemned by the world for their barbarous crimes. But these murderers will not be able to prevent this question from being raised. In the end, the UN General Affairs Committee voted overwhelmingly 13 to 4 to place this question on the agenda of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

This clearly shows that the world will certainly not allow the Soviet and Vietnamese murderers to massacre the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan peoples with toxic chemical weapons in violation of international laws which forbid the use of such criminal weapons. For many years the Lao, Kampuchean, and Afghan peoples have been victims of these Soviet-Vietnamese weapons. There is irrefutable proof of this and the world community is well aware of such facts. Humanitarian organizations and doctors helping Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan victims on the spot have witnessed these things themselves. Some countries have even brought out of Kampuchea and Laos blood samples and other substances for testing and these have shown evidence of the use of toxic chemicals and biological weapons in the Soviet and Vietnamese wars of aggression in these countries.

The chemical weapons used by the Soviets and Vietnamese in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan are varied. There are shells fired from cannons and mortars or from helicopters which give out toxic fumes; others are sprayed from aircraft or helicopters; and some are concealed in water or food. These deadly poisons can kill their victims instantly, cause chronic pains, paralyze, damage the nervous system and also destroy human fetuses.

It is right and reasonable that the UN General Affairs Committee should include this question on the General Assembly's agenda because the Soviet and Vietnamese -- bogged down on the battlefield and realizing that they are unable to swallow Kampuchea, Afghanistan or Laos through military means -- have been intensifying the use of these poisonous weapons to savagely kill off the Kampuchean, Afghan and Lao peoples so that they will not be in a position to resist their aggression.

We hope that the 37th session of the UN General Assembly will seriously discuss and debate this question of chemical and biological weapons and find measures to quickly stop their criminal use by the Soviets and the Vietnamese to massacre indiscriminately the Kampuchean, Afghan and Lao peoples.

We firmly believe that the most effective measure to prevent the disaster resulting from the use of these Soviet and Vietnamese weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan, to safeguard the lives of peoples in these countries, as well as to prevent the Soviet and Vietnamese expansionist aggressors and their clique from using these weapons at will to wipe out peoples of other nations, is for the world community to unite and pressure the Soviets and Vietnamese to stop their wars of aggression and expansion by withdrawing all their troops unconditionally from these countries.

'JUST REPLY' TO PHOUN SIPASEUT LETTER URGED

BK280958 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Unattributed article: "There Should Be a Just Reply" -- KPL reports this article is published in 28 September SIANG PASASON]

[Text] On 15 September 1982, Phoun Sipaseut, LPDR minister of foreign affairs, sent a letter to the foreign ministers of ASEAN member countries. In the letter he reiterated the Indochinese countries' attitude on a settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia, saying the Indochinese countries want to see the ASEAN countries march in a direction of mutual understanding, cooperation and friendship so as to consolidate a durable peace.

To reach this goal, the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea issued a joint communique in July 1982 concerning their attitude on the situation in this region. They also proposed reasonable measures for a solution to the problem -- measures that can be accepted by both the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. In addition, Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut and, later, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach took turns visiting the ASEAN member countries to seek possible ways to achieve mutual understanding and cooperation in order to gradually tranquilize the situation in this region.

However, how have the ASEAN member countries responded thus far to the well-intentioned activities of the Indochinese countries? The nations of the ASEAN group have repeatedly said that the situation in Kampuchea, specifically the presence of Vietnamese troops in this country, has posed a threat to the security of Thailand and other ASEAN members. To settle this situation in line with their opinion, the ASEAN countries have urgently demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Simultaneously, they have raised the issue of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] in the international arena. At the same time, in holding the banner in support of the CGDK, a certain ASEAN member country has mobilized its forces to join with the Pol Pot clique in conducting military activities, openly and arrogantly encroaching upon the territory of the PRK. Moreover, another certain ASEAN member country has even come out with an initiative proposing that ASEAN become a military group.

Are these genuine replies from the ASEAN member countries, or just replies directed by others? We believe that such replies are no different than pouring fuel on a fire. Such replies are only intended to drive out the Vietnamese troops, overthrow the legitimate government in Phnom Penh, and then bring back the Pol Pot clique dressed in new clothes to again rule Kampuchea. If so, who will benefit? Will that serve the Kampuchean people? It is all in all a lie. The Pol Pot clique is composed of some of the worst murderers in the history of mankind. Can it help improve the situation in this region? It is just an act of building castles in the air. This is because the Pol Pot clique has served the Beijing big-nation expansionist and hegemonist plan in Southeast Asia. Moreover, it has not yet been pointed out how the U.S. imperialists will intervene in the situation. Will they turn Kampuchea into a hinge between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and their different administrative systems? No, it is not true. The Pol Pot clique, with the addition of Sihanouk, has maintained its ruthlessness in carrying out its own expansionist plan in line with its long-standing ambition. Therefore, an utterance made by a certain ASEAN member country concerning its security is merely a lie aimed at covering up its cruel schemes.

Therefore, in light of the present situation in Southeast Asia, the Indochinese countries have given the best and correct reply, which is clearly mentioned in the letter sent by Phoun Sipaseut to the ASEAN foreign ministers. In the letter, the common security interests of all countries in this region, not just one particular country or one group of countries, have been mentioned. We hope all leaders of the ASEAN member countries will have enough common sense to freely and appropriately weigh the question and conform with reality by not distorting facts and by coming out with a just reply.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES PRK CULTURE MINISTER

BK231107 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] On the morning of 22 September, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the visiting delegation of the PRK Ministry of Culture and Information led by Minister Chheng Phon. On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit expressed his pleasure over the visit to Laos by Chheng Phon and the delegation, being made at a time when the entire party, army and people are positively implementing the resolutions of the third party congress. He noted that the visit serves to further strengthen the great friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea, particularly between the ministries of culture of the two countries, and that the visit constitutes a revolutionary encouragement to the Lao people of all tribes so that they will strive triumphantly to fulfill and translate into reality all the resolutions adopted at the third party congress as well as the first 5-year state plan.

Chheng Phon expressed thanks to the Lao party, state and people as well as to the Ministry of Culture for its intimate, warm and fraternal reception for the Kampuchean cultural delegation. He also informed the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the activities of the delegation in carrying out joint projects with the Lao side and in visiting some production bases and historical sites in our country.

The host and guest wished that the great friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea and among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam will last forever and that they cannot be destroyed by any enemies. The meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of great friendship and mutual understanding.

Cultural Accord Signed

BK260646 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] An agreement on cultural cooperation for 1982-85 was signed by a delegation of the LPDR Ministry of Culture and a delegation of the PRK Ministry of Information and Culture on the afternoon of 24 September at Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane.

Signing for the Lao side was Sisana Sisan, minister of culture. On the Kampuchean side was Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture. The signing ceremony was also attended by senior cadres from both sides. Neou Samon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and some embassy staff members were also present.

The PRK delegation led by Chheng Phon left Vientiane for home on the morning of 25 September after ending a 17-day friendly visit to Laos. It was seen off at Wattai Airport by Sisana Sisan, Neou Samon and SRV Ambassador Nguyen Xuan.

BCP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR FRIENDSHIP VISIT

BK281500 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 28 (KPL) -- The delegations of the LPRP and the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] today held talks on the international and internal policies of both parties. The BCP's delegation was headed by Tsvetan Nikolov, alternate member of the BCP Central Committee's Department for International and Foreign Policy, who arrived here yesterday for an official friendship visit. And the Lao side was headed by Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee and head of the LPRP Central Committee's office.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal solidarity and mutual understanding. Both sides have identical views on all issues raised on this occasion.

POST: KHMER TROOPS SET TRAWLER CREW ADRIFT

BK290255 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Twenty-three Thai fishermen arrived back in Thailand yesterday after being shot at and set adrift at sea by Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin troops who seized their trawler off the Trat coast early on Sunday morning. The group arrived at the Samut Sakhon landing pier yesterday afternoon aboard a trawler which picked them up at about 10 P.M. on Monday from a fishing boat drifting in international waters.

The men were the crew of the trawler Thanakon Chai, which was attacked by two gunboats of the Phnom Penh regime some 40 nautical miles south of Kong Island, Trat Province, while on its way back to Samut Sakhon after an 18-day fishing trip.

"They fire a few hundred rounds of M-60 machinegun fire at our boat, before sending radio messages that they would blast us with rocket-propelled grenades unless we stopped," the skipper of the Thanakon Chai, Sanoe Chumduangchai, said. He said the Khmer troops were led by Vietnamese soldiers and most of them could speak Thai well.

The two Khmer gunboats, Sanoe said, were Thai trawlers which had been seized, then modified and equipped with weapons. "One of them still carried a Thai name, Choke Tham Di, on both sides," he said. Sanoe said his crewmen were held at gunpoint by the Khmers who later kept them in the cold storage in one of their boats. The crewmen were later forced into a smaller boat whose engine was out of order. The boat was towed out to sea for about half an hour and set adrift. The Khmer soldiers towed the Thanakon Chai away with them, along with its catch worth about 350,000 baht, Sanoe said.

The fishermen told a BANGKOK POST reporter that they would return to sea, despite the danger of being attacked again by Khmer gunboats. "This is not the first time we have been attacked by the Khmer boats. We have been through it several times, but we have to go back because it is our work and there is nothing else we can do," one of the crew said.

The men said another batch of fishermen had also been released by the Khmers after having their boat seized. The group, numbering about 20, were from the trawler Si Thai, and were expected to arrive in Samut Sakhon later yesterday.

CAPTURE OF SOVIET-MADE WEAPONRY IN PRK REPORTED

BK290425 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Sep 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Khmer guerrillas have captured their first Soviet-made AKM rifles, confirming earlier reports that the Vietnamese had acquired upgraded weapons on the Kampuchea battlefield, reliable reports said yesterday.

Capture of the AKM's by resistance forces is the first confirmation of a report, first made public by National Security Council Secretary-General Sqn-Ldr Prasong Sunsiri nearly 2 months ago, that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea were receiving new and better arms.

Intelligence sources said yesterday that the new arms, including tanks and artillery as well as the improved Kalashnikov rifles, began flowing into Kampuchea about 6 months or so ago, that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea were receiving new and better arms.

Intelligence sources said yesterday that the new arms, including tanks and artillery as well as the improved Kalashnikov rifles, began flowing into Kampuchea about 6 months or so ago, mostly through Kompong Som port. The sources said it was important that this was made known, since the arms supplies began before the Vietnamese claims of a troop withdrawal.

POST VIEWS SIHANOUK'S ROLE, IMPORTANCE IN CGDK

BK250202 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Sihanouk Able, Willing To Lead"]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk is scheduled to address the United Nations General Assembly Thursday as the president of Democratic Kampuchea, the coalition whose formation was actively encouraged and supported by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It will be his first appearance since the early days of 1979, when he was forced to flee the Vietnamese invasion to Beijing. It is not only a triumphant return for him, but also a revival of hope for the restoration of independence, national prestige and neutrality for the Khmer people and the raising of the prospects for peace for Southeast Asia.

Those critical of the Thai Government's backing for the mercurial prince with whom Thailand has had numerous problems in the past should realize that if there is anyone who can help bring about the common goal of Thailand and ASEAN -- a Kampuchea that is not a threat to any of its neighbours -- it is he. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon should in fact be praised for his wisdom in suppressing whatever emotions were aroused by historical incidents and perceiving the advantage afforded Thailand and ASEAN's cause by the person and reputation of Prince Sihanouk.

It should be noted that the prince did adjust himself to meet the requirements of Thailand and ASEAN. He had a long-held rejection of the idea of heading a coalition because he believed that there was no way in which the Vietnamese could be ousted from his country. He had shed his former attitude and shed his feeling of hopelessness. Since then, the prince, well-known for his fickle-mindedness, has steadily maintained his position and appears to be fired with a sense of mission.

The popularity the prince enjoys in the Non-Aligned Movement of which he was a prominent co-founder is a real asset in the campaign for international support of the Democratic Kampuchea Government. Spearheading a global drive in the Third World, his personality may well be able to mobilise the kind of material support his country needs but which the ASEAN governments by themselves could not obtain.

Prince Sihanouk's acceptability to the Western countries is the most important ingredient in any drive for assistance from the United States, West Europe, Japan, Canada, Australia and other countries which still abhor the Khmer Rouge, formerly the only political party in the Democratic Kampuchea Government, for their atrocities to their own citizens. These countries, realistically speaking, would not lift a finger to aid the Khmer Rouge even if they hate the idea of letting the Vietnamese get away with their invasion of Kampuchea. Now such governments can aid the non-communist partners of the coalition while China continues to supply the Khmer Rouge with the means to resist occupying Vietnamese forces.

All those who have objected to Prince Sihanouk's leadership of the coalition should now see that he is the only one who can forge unity among the Khmer people to make it too expensive for the Vietnamese to remain in their country and thus force them to leave and who, at the same time, when UN-supervised general elections are held, can regain power at the expense of the detested Khmer Rouge.

NATION REVIEW VIEWS JAPANESE AID TO CGDK

BK270249 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Japan's Aid to Kampuchea: Why No Commitment?"]

[Text] Whatever the Japanese might write in their textbooks about World War II -- a friend got mad because those textbooks did not mention the River Kwai atrocities because such an affront would cost Thailand many a tourist dollar! -- their primary intention seems to be sell their ever more sophisticated goods but to keep their hands politically clean.

A salesman must not only bend with the wind, but must first know which way the wind is blowing. Our primary interest being in this region, and, whatever expertise we have being geographically limited, we think that Japan has decided that the wind is blowing the ASEAN way.

We know it is, but the world's best salesmen do not know it for sure and must cover their tracks -- to put it pejoratively, the Japanese must hedge their bets. From the Soviet point of view it is a sure thing that the Vietnamese will occupy all of Kampuchea and then proclaim the greater Indochina federation. From the ASEAN point of view, an ultimate political solution will be found and the ideal of a neutralist Kampuchea will be realized. And from the Chinese point of view, Vietnam will be "bled white" in Kampuchea.

Complicated? Of course it is. And the Japanese, certainly, are in no mood to pick a winner. Again, to be snide, whichever party emerges as the winner, there is no money to be made -- no Hondas to be sold, no Datsuns to flood the roads, no huge construction or development projects to be undertaken. But under these circumstances there is always a tried and true formula, which is to fall back on totally ineffectual and idealistic international organizations whose self-serving employees have nothing but praise for donors.

We will always marvel at Japanese ingenuity, as the rest of the world does. First it has decided to give non-military aid in "billions of yen" to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, but only to the factions of President Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Son Sann. The argument, of course, is irrefutable -- China is aiding the Khmer Rouge and so the other two factions should be helped. And now the second point: Japanese will channel their aid through the World Food Programme, an amorphous international organization that is quite capable of sending all or part of the aid to Phnom Penh -- as we know other international organizations have done. But the point to be made here is that, ultimately, Japan will emerge with clean hands.

We are neither vilifying Japan nor are we trying to be sarcastic. What we are trying to underline is that Japan is so keen on doing the right thing that she refuses to take sides unless there is money to be made. To put it as bluntly as we can, Japan is still suffering from the guilt complex of Pearl Harbor and the subsequent horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. No, Japan cannot fall back on the flimsy protection of international organizations, since their credentials themselves are suspect. We do not want to name these organizations, since we will be flooded with documents of self-justification instead of assertions of mea culpa.

But deeds and money speak for themselves and, as the frontline state of ASEAN, Thailand is very grateful for Japanese assistance to the two non-communist factions of the coalition government. The time is coming, and today time moves faster than the packet-boats of the days of imperialism, when Japan will have to take her rightful role in Asia. China, willy-nilly, is asserting herself, and we would hate to see Japan play second fiddle.

THAI, BURMESE OFFICIALS DISCUSS MAE SAI RIVER

BK241452 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Thai and Burmese authorities met here yesterday to discuss demarcation of the river which divides the two countries. The current of the Mae Sai River has been eroding the bank on both sides and there has been frequent argument between authorities of the two countries over the boundary. The Burmese delegation, led by its ambassador to Thailand and the director general of Land Department, flew to Chiang Rai yesterday and took a boat trip with their Thai counterparts to inspect the river.

The Thai delegation led by Director General of the Treaty and Legal Department Sathit Sathianthai, includes officials from the local administration department, hydrographic department and army survey department. The Thai and Burmese authorities held the first round meeting at Chiang Rai in a hotel yesterday evening.

ATHIT NAMED NATIONAL ANTICOMMUNIST PANEL HEAD

BK290617 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Army Commander in Chief-designate Gen Athit Kamlangek has been named director of the national anticommunist committee to succeed outgoing Army Commander in Chief Gen Prayut Charumani. There was no immediate explanation as to why he was appointed to the post of director of the National Committee on Communist Prevention and Suppression before he formally took office as the new army chief on October 1. Gen Athit told reporters that his appointment was effective as of September 24. The latest appointment came only 2 weeks after Gen Athit was made concurrently director and commander of the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force — the posts which give him absolute power over the four-step actions related to security matters. Premier Prem Tinsulanon returned the post of director of the national anticommunist body to Gen Prayut only very recently.

Gen Athit said that after taking over the post from Gen Prayut he has relinquished the post of director of the Committee on Communist Prevention and Suppression of the First Army Region to Maj Gen Phat Uraioet.

'YOUNG TURK' LEADERS DECIDE TO RUN IN ELECTIONS

BK270309 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Young Turk leader Col Manun Rupkhachon has decided to run in the upcoming general elections under the ticket of the National Democracy Party (NDP) along with leader of the April 1-3 abortive coup Gen San Chitpatima and some other Young Turk military officers, informed sources told the NATION yesterday. The sources said that among the military officers to run in the polls under the banner of the NDP are outspoken Young Turk Col Prachak Sawangchit and Pol Capt Chaloe Yubamrung, who was earlier reported to have been planning to contest the elections under the ticket of the Democrat Party. Col Manun, former commander of the Saraburi-based Fourth Cavalry Regiment, will vie in the Saraburi constituency along with Saraburi MP Anant Buranawanit, according to the sources. The NDP's candidates will face stiff competition from leader of the Chat Thai Party Maj Gen Praman Adireksan, who will also run in the same constituency. Col Manun had earlier said that his grouping, whose request to return to the military service has so far shown little, if any, sign of success, would decide whether to plunge headlong into the political arena after the announcement on the annual military shake-up.

Col Prachak told the NATION in an interview yesterday that many Young Turk military officers were in the process of deciding whether to join him and Gen San in the upcoming political contest. "They have to clear the way leading to their entrance into politics," he said without elaboration. However, he said the military officers, whose hopes for an early return to the military establishment were dashed by the appointment of Gen Athit Kamlangek to the army top post in the annual military reshuffle, have to make their final decision before Gen San officially announces his candidacy and identifies the military officers to vie under the ticket of the NDP of Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, Col Prachak said. Gen San is expected to make the announcement early next month, according to Col Prachak.

Col Prachak also said he and his colleagues had to enter politics; otherwise, they would be "harmed by politics". "We have also decided that we cannot be losers for good," he said. Col Prachak also declared that he would be the leader of the NDP's candidates to run in the constituency one in Dusit area in the capital. Other political parties, including the Democrat, the Social Action, and the Prachakon Thai Parties, also planned to field former military officers in the elections in the constituency. He said he would not have decided to vie in the constituency if he had not been confident of his victory.

TWO COMMUNIST NORTHERN STRONGHOLDS SEIZED

BK230147 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Nan -- Government forces last week captured two communist strongholds and seized large amounts of arms and ammunition in a six-day operation in which two soldiers and five communist rebels were killed, the local civil-police-military commander announced yesterday.

The military operation followed information given by communist sympathisers who staged a mass defection in the province, said Col Ruethai Nirobon, commander of the 32d joint civil-police-military force. The communist sympathisers told authorities that the rebels had set up two new camps on the Khun Nam Pua Mountain Range -- one with 30 huts to serve as rebel quarters, and another with 15 huts nearby to be used as a hospital and indoctrination centre.

According to Col Ruethai, troops from the forward cavalry division were flown in on the morning of September 14 and went into action after landing near the communist camps, which were surrounded by a dense jungle. Col Ruethai said the troops radioed for air support after some of their helicopters were hit by rebel fire during the landing. Helicopters, C-47 "Spooky" gunships and Porter planes armed with 20-mm heavy machine guns were sent in to strafe communist targets as the cavalry split into four groups and advanced on the camps. As the tide of battle turned against them, the rebels began retreating from their strongholds and sporadic fighting continued until the sixth day of the operation, when government forces finally seized the two camps.

Col Ruethai said the arms haul comprised a 60-mm mortar with 50 rounds of ammunition, six AK-47 assault rifles with 700 rounds of ammunition, four M-1 carbines with 300 rounds of ammunition, 400 rounds of M-60 light machinegun ammunition, 29 rocket-propelled grenades, 18 rounds of recoilless rifle ammunition, 20 mines, 175 Chinese-made hand grenades and 93 sticks of dynamite.

MALAYAN CP CAMP IN BETONG SEIZED AFTER CLASHES

BK230157 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Government forces yesterday seized a communist camp in Yala Province after two skirmishes. Border Patrol Police [BPP] reported that two companies of men attacked the camp, set up by guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya, in Tambon Tano Maero of Betong District, Yala. The fighting between 50 communist guerrillas and 27 BPP men went on for two hours before the government forces captured the camp. Fifteen minutes later the guerrillas returned to attack the police force in the camp, but retreated after half an hour of fighting. The camp covers two rai of land and has 12 buildings. The BPP force found a dead female guerrilla, two rifles with 300 rounds of ammunition, nine M-79 grenades, two M-26 handgrenades, five booby-traps, hundreds of uniforms and communist propaganda documents.

VNA REPORTS NGUYEN CO THACH 27 SEP NBC INTERVIEW

OW282130 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 28 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has made clear certain points in Vietnam's foreign policy to T.V. viewers in the United States.

Asked in an N.B.C. interview in New York yesterday if there was any relationship at all between Hanoi and Washington right now, Nguyen Co Thach said: "I hope it will be better. Now we think we can make very short steps, gradual steps".

On the plan to withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, he said: "As you see, our troops are in Kampuchea to cope with the danger of invasion from China against the three Indochinese states, against my country, and of subversion against my country, Kampuchea and Laos. It is the third time that we are there. The first time was during the war against the French, and we withdrew after the French had gone. The second time was during the Nixon war, and we withdrew after that. Now we will withdraw when the danger from China is removed".

Nguyen Co Thach added: "We are withdrawing part of our forces from Kampuchea, and we will withdraw more if the other side -- Thailand -- stops providing the Pol Pot clique with sanctuaries in Thailand for use against Kampuchea."

Asked about the search for remaining MIA's, Nguyen Co Thach said: "We have done our best for many years to investigate and to give the American Government new information and return to it remains of MIA's. And we have not asked anything in return from the United States, because this is a humanitarian issue."

Asked whether the offspring of American servicemen in Vietnam will be allowed to be adopted by American parents, Nguyen Co Thach said: "Yes, because this is another humanitarian issue. We would like to see them cared for by their fathers, because it is normal. These children are unhappy because they are fatherless, so if any Americans wish to have them, we are ready to let them go."

Nguyen Co Thach rejected an allegation of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that "there have been as many as half a million Vietnamese operating as slave labour on the pipeline". Nguyen Co Thach said: "Why slave labour? Our workers there are paid as much as Soviet workers, and are protected by agreements reached between the two governments. They are not discriminated against, as in the case of foreign workers in Western Europe. As for the workers themselves, it is something like a privilege to go to the Soviet Union, because they are paid in foreign currency."

INCREASED U.S. MILITARY AID TO THAILAND NOTED

SK281508 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] On 25 September the U.S. State Department announced that the United States has agreed to provide an additional \$9.9 million in foreign military sales guarantees to Thailand. This increases the level for 1982 to \$75 million. The said assistance is designed to accelerate the modernization of the Thai Armed Forces and constitutes new evidence of the close security relations existing between Thailand and the United States.

SOVIET TRAINING OF SRV WORKERS, TEACHERS NOTED

OW281035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has assisted our country in training a contingent of technical cadres and workers since the total liberation of North Vietnam.

To date it has trained for Vietnam more than 27,000 technical workers and vocational school teachers of over 70 industrial branches, including key branches of the national economy such as engineering, mining, natural gas and oil, construction, communications and transportation, agriculture and forestry.

The Soviet Union has also helped Vietnam in building a number of completely equipped factories and in training workers, technicians and managerial cadres to run them. At present, Vietnamese worker trainees are studying at 50 institutions with modern equipment and experienced staff members in 11 republics of the Soviet Union.

In addition to training workers, the Soviet Union has helped Vietnam build 14 modern vocational schools, including 6 vocational schools for teachers and 8 technical schools. Four of the vocational schools have been commissioned in Uong Bi, Quang Ninh; Xuan Hoa, Hanoi; Phu Tho, Vinh Phu; and Tam Diep, Ha Nam Ninh.

About 300 managerial cadres of vocational schools, including directors and deputy directors of vocational schools and managerial cadres of various ministries, sectors and localities have attended refresher courses in the Soviet Union since 1974.

Many Vietnamese students in Soviet vocational schools have achieved fair results in their studies and have developed valuable innovations. In 1977 two Vietnamese students of vocational school No 92 in Leningrad developed valuable innovations, netting 10,000 rubles annually for a nonferrous metallurgical plant. In 1979 the State Committee for Vocational Education organized a Russian language contest for vocational students from 42 countries. Vietnamese students won three of the five first prizes and one of the two second prizes. A Vietnamese student at vocational school No 57 in Tashkent city was rated best. Many Vietnamese students at school No 1 in Volgograd, school No 11 in Rostov and school No 6 in Tbilisi got first and second prizes in skill contests organized for hundreds of students from many countries. Vietnamese students of vocational schools for teachers have also achieved great results in their studies. Many of them have received graduation diplomas.

After graduation, almost all the Vietnamese students have been assigned to work in production installations in Vietnam. They have developed their skills in production and contributed to developing production in the country. Many of them have become advanced laborers, emulation combatants, heads of production units and skilled workers.

In recognition of the Soviet Union's great assistance in training Vietnamese technical workers, the Vietnamese Government has conferred the Friendship Order on eight Soviet vocational schools, including school No 92 in Leningrad, school No 1 in Volgograd, school No 75 in Tashkent, school No 23 in Zaporozhye, school No 6 in Tbilisi, school No 74 in Baku, school No 5 in Kursk and school No 71 in Minsk.

Our government has conferred the Labor Order, Second Class, on Comrade Kamayev for his great efforts in training Vietnamese technical workers. It has also awarded the Friendship Order on the vocational refresher institute for leading cadres and experts under the State Committee for Vocational Education for its assistance in improving the skills of Vietnamese managerial cadres of the job-training sector.

COUNCIL OF STATE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SESSION

BK290404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Council of State has issued a communique saying that on 28 September the Council of State held its regular session under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Also present was Nationalities Council Chairman Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The Council of State heard National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho report on activities welcoming the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Stanko Todorov during its visit to the SRV 11-18 September. The Council of State highly assessed the fine results of this visit, which further strengthened the fraternal friendship, solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria.
2. Comrade Nguyen Duy Gia, director general of the State Bank, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, reported on the tasks and status of the banking sector. The Council of State stressed the need to strengthen supervision and development of banking management in order to serve production, business and the people's daily life satisfactorily.
3. Acting on the recommendation of the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the Council of State decided to appoint Comrades (Nguyen Lu) and (Nguyen Van Thin) to assume the position of deputy chief procurators of the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

HOANG TRUONG MINH MEETS FORMER FULRO MEMBERS

OW280249 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Station correspondent's report on 25 September Hanoi meeting between ex-FULRO returnees and Hoang Truong Minh, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly]

[Text] Friends: Recently, the Ministry of the Interior authorized seven brothers, who had joined FULRO (United Front of Struggle of Oppressed Races) a reactionary organization, but have rallied to the revolution, to visit the capital of Hanoi and some areas in northern Vietnam. Before their return to the Central Highlands, and at the request of these brothers, Comrade Hoang Truong Minh, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly, met with them this morning.

Present at this meeting were the comrade representative of the State Nationalities Commission, comrades from this commission's departments and services, the Ministry of the Interior and the three provinces of the Central Highlands: -- Lam Dong, Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Cong Tum. Also present were Vietnamese newsmen and news agency, radio and television reporters. During the meeting, all the brothers consecutively made statements, expressing their feelings and thoughts regarding their past wrongdoings and clearly recognizing our party's and state's lenient policy towards those who had gone astray as well as the insidious schemes of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces to buy off and entice a number of people among the Central Highlands nationalities to follow the path of criminals in opposing their fatherland and their compatriots.

Through concrete facts regarding their own lives and their families, these ex-FULRO followers related FULRO's crimes against the Central Highlands nationality people, as well as the conflicts and deceptions within that organization, and then concluded that FULRO is a reactionary force. Aware of the true nature of this reactionary organization, the brothers have rallied to the revolution and the people, benefiting from our party's and state's lenient policy. Following is a portion of the recorded statement by Ya Duk, 40, of K'ho nationality, one of the FULRO leaders in Lam Dong, who joined FULRO in 1965 and rallied to the revolution in 1980.

[Begin recording] FULRO, in fact, is a reactionary organization. [Words indistinct] of nationality people in the Central Highlands. It is a (?phantom) organization with no real power. I myself was given the position of first deputy prime minister, but it was just a deception.

They often claimed they held cabinet council meetings, but in fact, only the top leaders — such as (Yao Yue, Y Duk, Y De, Y Kuk) and myself — were involved. There still existed conflicts within the FULRO ranks, especially within the leadership — K'ho people who do not admire and respect Rhade people who, in turn, treat Harai or Bahnar people with disdain. Given its hodge-podge organization, FULRO's acts are very barbaric. For instance, its forces have repeatedly raided remote villages, set houses ablaze and plundered people's property, staged ambushes on communications lines and launched attacks on passenger buses, killing people and plundering property. I am one of the victims of the reactionary FULRO. I have seen through the true nature of FULRO as a rotten, ruthless, barbaric organization, which does not benefit the nationality compatriots in any way. It is a wicked, deceitful, hodge-podge organization. That is why I have returned to the revolution. [end recording]

Not only Ya Duk, but nearly all the ex-FULRO followers who have rallied to the revolution and who were present at this morning's meeting with Comrade Hoang Truong Minh, such as Nayku, Habron, Ralanthul, Trachidin, Ysunier, and Y-Yang K'buc, exposed schemes and crimes of the Americans and the FULRO clique and expressed their sincere and profound gratitude toward our party and state for their policy of leniency and generosity toward them. In their statements, the ex-FULRO followers said they are guilty toward the fatherland and the people, but they have enjoyed leniency and are allowed to visit the north. They said they have seen with their own eyes our new, fine system; they have witnessed the efforts of our entire people in nation building and national defense; and they have clearly realized our party's and state's policy of promoting solidarity among all nationalities, reflected in their correct lines and policies. Although our country's situation is still replete with difficulties, our party and state have always cared for the lives of nationality compatriots and advanced the nationalities along the path to socialism. Clearly realizing the party's line and policies and enjoying lenient treatment, all ex-FULRO members are of the view that, in the coming period, they will, through their acts and deeds, strive to redeem their past wrongdoings.

Habron, 60, native of Duc Trong District, Lam Dong Province, former pastor and chairman of the Evangelical Church Executive Committee for the southern area of the Central Highlands, who joined FULRO in 1975 and rallied to the revolution in 1977, said: [begin recording] I have rallied to the revolution and the people. I have experienced the government's lenient policy. My children have been allowed to attend schools for Vietnamese children. Moreover, it is the state's policy to respect freedom of religion and not to tolerate those who take advantage of religion to oppose the revolution and the people. Now, I have come to realize that FULRO is opposed to the revolution. I have returned home to do whatever I can to contribute to appealing to FULRO members to rejoin their families, build their villages and a happy, decent life, worship God and demonstrate their love for the country. [end recording]

In the same vein, Trachidin, 27, K'ho national, who joined FULRO in 1976 and rallied to the revolution in 1981, said: [begin recording] When I returned home, I thought that I would be jailed and beaten. But this did not happen. On the contrary, I have enjoyed the lenient policy of the revolutionary government, which has created favorable living conditions for me and my family. In fact, I am now allowed to visit Hanoi, where I have seen the truth about revolutionary gains and the equality and the rights of mastery for all nationalities in the great Vietnamese family. I have realized even more clearly the wicked schemes of the imperialists and the FULRO leaders who have taken advantage of the lack of knowledge of compatriots of various nationalities to sow hatred and division among them, to drive them along the sinful path of opposing the revolution and the people's interests and to lead them to destruction. I have realized that rallying to the revolution is the only way to save myself and my family.

After returning to my locality, I will actively participate in urging FULRO followers to quickly leave the jungle for their homes, to work and earn their living and to enjoy the government's lenient policy, as I have done. [end recording]

At the meeting with Comrade Hoang Truong Minh, these ex-FULRO members were allowed to answer newsmen's questions. Through realities concerning their own lives and their families, they exposed FULRO's reactionary nature and denounced the perfidious schemes of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary international forces in setting up this reactionary organization to oppose the Vietnamese revolution and to sow division among the nationalities in Vietnam.

After hearing their views and answers, Comrade Hoang Truong Minh stated: [begin recording] Like you brothers, we have clearly realized that FULRO is a failure for the imperialists, who are still seeking to sow division among the nationalities in Vietnam and to deceive and weaken them in an attempt to turn them into lackeys. Obviously, the U.S. and French imperialists, two big imperialist powers in the capitalist world, invaded Vietnam and poured human and material resources into this country, but they failed. During your visit to the north, you have realized that the strength of the Vietnamese nation is the combined strength of all nationalities in Vietnam under the leadership of the VCP and the SRV state. Aware of that, you have recognized that the only way for you is to side and cooperate with the people in continuing to exterminate FULRO, an offspring of imperialism. This is also the way to save your families and rebuild your country, in compliance with Uncle Ho's teaching about unity, equality and mutual assistance in making progress. [applause; end recording]

Dear friends, our party's nationalities policy is entirely correct. It is serving the interests of all nationalities in Vietnam. It is one of the important factors for the complete victory of our national resistance against foreign invasion. These ex-FULRO members who have acted against the interests of the nation and the people should have been duly punished. But our Vietnamese people, as well as our party and our state, have pardoned them. As Uncle Ho taught, all Vietnamese are blood brothers and sisters, like fingers, whether long or short, of the same hand. Thus, our people, our party and our state have shown leniency to those wrongdoers and have, through heartfelt advice, made them aware of their wrongdoings in order to help them return to the people's side and do meritorious work to atone for their mistakes.

PHAM HUNG CHAIRS MEETING ON SOCIAL ORDER, SAFETY

BK220728 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Sep 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 21 September]

[Text] Today NHAN DAN reports that a meeting was recently held in Hanoi under the chairmanship of Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, to discuss plans for implementing resolution No 128/HDBT of the Council of Ministers. The resolution deals with measures for protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety.

Concluding the conference, Comrade Pham Hung welcomed efforts by sectors and localities to carry out internal reorganization and launch a mass movement to protect socialist property and maintain social order and safety.

BRIEFS

FRENCH CULTURE INSTITUTE TRANSFERRED -- Hanoi, VNA, September 13 -- In furtherance of an agreement signed between Vietnam and France, a representative of the Foreign Affairs Service of Ho Chi Minh City and a representative of the French Embassy in Vietnam on September 10 signed a document on the transfer to Vietnam of the French Institute of Culture. The institute is renamed "Institute for Cultural Exchanges With France."

[Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 13 Sep 82 OW]

MOKHTAR SPEAKS IN NEW YORK ON EAST TIMOR ISSUE

BK281546 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is optimistic that support for Indonesia at the United Nations on the question of East Timor will increase this year despite the appearance of an article in a U.S. newspaper which does not benefit Indonesia and which has been exploited by Indonesia's adversaries. This was stated by Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at a meeting with a number of Indonesian journalists in New York yesterday.

According to Mokhtar, Indonesia's position was clear regarding the reopening of the discussion on East Timor, the former Portuguese colony which is now integrated with Indonesia. This integration has been achieved thanks to Indonesian diplomacy in Jakarta as well as in the United Nations and thanks to the success of the development in East Timor itself since the integration.

The Indonesian position, however, has been somewhat disturbed by an article in the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER which has tainted Indonesia in connection with the East Timor question. The article has been exploited by Mozambique and other former Portuguese colonies in Africa, which have always argued the political status of the territory which has become the 27th Indonesian province through the wishes of the East Timor people themselves.

KOMPAS COMMENTS ON ASEAN MILITARY EXERCISES

BK261546 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "ASEAN Military Exercises"]

[Text] At a press conference in Jakarta, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew made a suggestion which drew comments from various circles in parliament.

The leader of Indonesia's neighbor suggested that joint military exercises among ASEAN countries be upgraded from the current bilateral level to trilateral and quadrilateral levels.

It is his belief that bilateral or trilateral military exercises are quite simple. Nevertheless, they could create a misunderstanding of ASEAN's perception of the threat.

He is of the opinion that he and President Suharto do not have different views of the perception of the threat. Neither man wishes to see a communist threat in the ASEAN region, be it Vietnamese, PRC or Soviet Communist threat.

Sarwono Kusumaatmaja, secretary of the Development Union Party faction in parliament, is of the opinion that the Singapore prime minister's proposal should be further studied and evaluated in the context of the perception of the defensive strength of each individual ASEAN member country.

Sabam Sirait of the Indonesian Democracy Party and Khalik Ali of the Development Union Party, meanwhile, have said that they do not agree with Lee Kuan Yew. They believe that joint military exercises among the ASEAN countries will lead to the creation of a military defense pact, which makes them contradictory to ASEAN principles.

We believe that in evaluating the Singapore proposal, several factors should be taken into consideration. Compared to the other ASEAN leaders, who have their own work style, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is quite frank in giving his opinion.

Therefore, if there is a difference over a certain subject, one should first find out whether it concerns work style or whether it concerns the substance of the subject in question.

As far as the joint military exercise is concerned, whether it is conducted bilaterally or multilaterally among all ASEAN countries, one may ask if it is just a technical or a political question. If, for instance, it is of a mere technical nature, what is the real difference then between a bilateral, trilateral, quadrilateral and quintilateral exercises? On the contrary, if the military exercise between the ASEAN countries is conducted outside the scope of political cooperation, then it does not make any difference whether it is held bilaterally or multilaterally.

In this connection, let us see how ASEAN cooperation itself has developed. The regional cooperation began in the economic sector and was subsequently extended to the political sector. In the meantime, an exchange of information in the intelligence sector and military exercises have been added to it.

In his statement, Prime Minister Lee explicitly mentioned the Vietnamese and PRC as well as the Soviet Communist threat. Other ASEAN countries like Indonesia can also say that they oppose the presence of big Western nations such as the United States. That is Indonesia's independent and active foreign political perception.

Nevertheless, judged from what is actually happening, not from what should be happening, it is clear that the presence of the West, read the United States, in the economic and political fields is a fact at present. We will say that we consider this an application of an independent and active policy, which is in our national interest at present.

As we have witnessed throughout our history, the interpretation of national ideology and the scope of national interests at any given time have very much influenced the actual implementation of the country's foreign policy.

Meanwhile, expressions like defense pact, military cooperation and military base have changed in connotation. When the concept emerged in the early sixties it was basically associated with land. Due to progress in military technology, the concept is no longer limited to land; now there are bases at sea and in the air. A new jargon has come up with words such as nuclear umbrella, air umbrella and sea exploration capacity [kemampuan jelajah lautan].

It would be wise indeed if all these thoughts and realities were to be used as reference material in understanding and evaluating Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's idea and proposal.

SUHARTO TO VISIT SOUTH KOREA MID-OCTOBER

SK270535 Seoul YONHAP in English 0505 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) -- Indonesian President Suharto will make a four-day official visit to South Korea Oct. 16-19 at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday. Suharto and Chon will discuss the international situation and ways of promoting bilateral relations. Talks between the two heads of states are expected to focus on economic cooperation and ways to realize a Pacific summit proposed by Chon.

Suharto's visit follows Chon's visit to Indonesia June 25-29, 1981. A Foreign Ministry official said that the Indonesian president's visit to Seoul will aid to friendly relations between the two countries. Suharto will also visit Spain, the United States and Japan on his trip.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY URGES KAMPUCHEAN QUESTION RESOLUTION

BK241605 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] ASEAN — The Association of Southeast Asian Nations — will once again launch a diplomatic offensive at the current UN General Assembly session to get world attention on the Kampuchean issue. ASEAN's first objective is to ensure that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Prince Sihanouk as the president will retain its seat in the United Nations. Vietnam has been trying to wrest the seat for its puppet Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh in previous assembly sessions of the United Nations, with the aim of giving international legitimacy to the government it had installed by force on the Kampuchean people.

This time around it would find it even more than an uphill struggle over this question. In fact, it is almost a foregone conclusion that the new coalition government led by Prince Sihanouk will retain the seat. The coalition government, which is made up of Prince Sihanouk's own Moulinaka faction, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Khmer Rouge, was now more acceptable than the former government of just the Khmer Rouge to members of the international body.

Through ASEAN's diplomatic efforts and its standing in the world community, despite the genocidal record of the Khmer Rouge, 77 countries during the last assembly session voted in favor of giving the seat to the Democratic Government of Kampuchea. Thirty-seven countries, mainly, the Soviet Union and its satellite countries, voted against it, and there were 31 abstentions.

Observers believe that in this current session of the UN General Assembly there will be a bigger majority voting in favor of giving the seat to the new coalition government of Prince Sihanouk. Already there is a noticeable trend towards this direction. Prince Norodom Sihanouk in his recent visits to Romania and Yugoslavia has succeeded in persuading East European countries to vote with ASEAN instead of abstaining.

Denying international legitimacy to the Heng Samrin regime, however, is just one part of the task. The other is the longer term one of restoring to the Kampuchean people the independence they lost when Vietnam installed the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. It is also the most difficult, given the uncompromising stand that Vietnam has adopted. It is still maintaining that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible and does not intend to take any proposal by ASEAN to bring about a political solution to the problem. It still cannot see or refuses to see that what ASEAN is trying to do is to free the region of big power rivalry so that the countries in the region could live in peace and harmony to concentrate on economic development — in Vietnam's case, it is economic reconstruction.

The ASEAN countries have pledged that they would render whatever assistance they could to help Vietnam to attain this goal once the Kampuchean problem is resolved. It should realize that in the long run it is more beneficial to be on friendly terms with the ASEAN nations than with the Soviet Union. To continue depending on Soviet aid is to compromise its own national sovereignty and independence which it has fought so hard for — first against the French and later against the Americans.

The channels for dialogue with ASEAN states are still open and it is hoped that Vietnam would make full use of this facility to bring about a quick resolution to the Kampuchean problem in the interest of all the nations in the region.

MARCOS REACTS TO RIGHTS VIOLATION CHARGES

HK290302 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Sep 82 pp 6, 11

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Amnesty Int'l Torture Raps 'Planted'"]

[Text] New York City, (delayed) -- President Marcos reacted rather candidly the night when a television interviewer with an estimated 20 million following sprang on him a hitherto unpublished Amnesty International report on alleged human rights violations in the Philippines. The president was reacting to the adverse report even as he was asked by NBC "Nightline" host-Ted Koppel, on a hookup from the network's studios in Washington, D.C., about the alleged cold shoulder treatment the top echelons of the Marcos Administration accorded visiting representatives of Amnesty International.

"They never even bothered to see us," the president said, cutting Koppel's question short. On Amnesty International's claim to have interviewed 71 people from whom they obtained sworn statements in 17 days, the president said in derision: "They must be great lawyers." To the additional charge that Mr. Marcos still assumes all governmental powers, the president pointed out that the legislative function is now exercised by the National Assembly. Occasionally, he admitted he issues decrees but only after a consensus among the leaders of the ruling party is reached and the need pinpointed. Amnesty International came in for more drubbing for allegedly going to the Philippines "surreptitiously" without giving the Philippine Government the opportunity to be heard.

The president dismissed Amnesty International's statements attributed to victims of torture as "planted" by his opposition or by people "mischievously inclined." He picked up the case of Father Abedicio reported as missing when in truth and in fact the priest had ran off with somebody claiming she is a nun. We could not locate them nor could Amnesty International's people, the president added. President Marcos stressed: "Let Amnesty International come to the country openly and not in secret; not come into the country to meet with the opposition from whom they obtain a listing; not come to the country with prepared statements X X X [as published] and all kinds of prepared data and statistics without showing them to us. We are entitled to be confronted with all these supposed charges against us. This is the only time I am confronted with this?"

For the first time during this unofficial phase of his visit to the United States, the president complained of unfair treatment by American media. "I come to the United States and what do I get," the president rails. "I get a confrontation with a supposed report of Amnesty International. I have never seen this in my life. Is that fair? Why did they not confront me with it when I was in the Philippines? I am ready to meet them on this matter."

On Philippines and United States mutual obsession with human rights, President Marcos said he was willing to compare American police brutality cases with the cases of alleged abuse or torture in the Philippines, adding that he was pretty sure there are more cases of police brutality in the United States than in the Philippines. At the same time he admitted that there may be scoundrels in the armed forces but these, he stressed, have been punished. He pointed out that the regime is engaged in a two-front war -- one against communist guerrillas and the other against the secessionist MNLF -- over the past eight years and that nobody should expect soldiers fighting an internecine war to be all saints.

The presidential blast carried by "Nightline" has placed President Marcos in direct confrontation with Amnesty International. Whether or not his heated reaction to obvious exaggerations had enhanced his image with America's media is too early to assess. Amnesty International, it must be pointed out, unfortunately enjoys a high credibility rating since it received the Nobel Prize for Peace. It is the consensus of those who have been in the Philippines that the report is palpably exaggerated and that much of it was fed its investigations by opposition elements bent on embarrassing Mr. Marcos during his current visit here.

VER ORDERS CURB ON CLERGYMEN'S ARRESTS

HK290238 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 10

[By Jose de Vera]

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, has ordered the military not to arrest members of the clergy, regardless of denomination or sect, unless they are caught actually committing subversive acts.

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief disclosed this in an interview Sunday with newsmen who accompanied him to Zamboanga City. He was guest of honor and speaker at the sixth anniversary of the Southern Support Command under Col. Antonio K. Lukban.

Ver was asked about the arrest last Sept. 20 in Davao City of Fr. Orlando Tizon, parish priest of Calbayog, Western Samar, during an encounter which resulted in the killing of Edgar Jopson, 35, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and the highest CPP leader in Mindanao.

Tizon, according to Ver, was one of several members of the clergy who were on the military's wanted list for working with dissidents or being involved in subversive activities.

He said the Catholic Church hierarchy has been informed of the existence of presidential commitment orders against the priests. Ver said, however, that pursuant to instructions of President Marcos, he had issued orders to military field commanders and other operating units not to pick up or arrest clergymen in their areas of operation unless they are actually caught in subversive activities.

The AFP chief said several wanted clergymen are operating with dissidents in northern, central, and southern Luzon, the Visayas (Samar, Panay, and Negros), and Mindanao.

After Tizon's arrest by three seven-man teams led by Brig. Gen. Pedrito C. de Guzman, Constabulary commander of Region XI last Sept. 20, the Calbayong parish priest reportedly admitted joining the dissidents because of a quarrel with a Samar bishop.

Tizon said the bishop had ordered a seminary closed after discovering that it was being used by some priests, nuns, and dissidents as a teach-in headquarters and communication and propaganda center.

POLICE ALLEGE FIREBOMBERS ARE U.S.-BASED

OW241101 Hong Kong AFP in English 0943 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Manila, Sept. 24 (AFP) -- American-based Filipino dissidents were behind the incendiary bombing attempts in Manila this week, senior police officials said today. Police said five suspects in the abortive bombings of several public buildings had been arrested or had surrendered. Through the testimony of the most recently arrested suspect police have established the link with the opposition in the United States, police said.

On Sunday a bomb accidentally exploded in the lap of one of the alleged plotters while he was trying to set it in the music room of the Manila Hilton Hotel. On Wednesday night another incendiary device was discovered and defused at the luxury Manila Garden Hotel. The devices were similar, consisting of gunpowder, gasoline, batteries and a timer.

Arrested after Sunday's incident were two people, including the suspected carrier of the devices from the United States, Alvin Laurel, 35, an ex-U.S. Army sergeant who fought in Vietnam.

About 2 years ago, the so-called April 6 Movement supported by Filipino dissidents in the U.S. staged a series of bombings in luxury hotels and department stores killing one American woman and injuring more than 50 others.

CENTRAL BANK CRITICIZES IMF LENDING CONDITIONS

HK250434 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] As the Philippines seeks new credit lines from the International Monetary Fund, with yet no certainty of getting them, Central Bank Governor Jaime C. Laya yesterday criticized what he called the "out-of-line" conditions the IMF imposes on borrowing countries.

In a talk before the Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines, Laya said that with world trade stagnating because of the current recession, the IMF still "hardens" its lending conditions to developing countries such as the Philippines. He said the IMF imposes "uniform and rigid" conditions on the country's domestic affairs without realizing that the problems are the result of external forces. Laya did not reveal what new conditions the IMF wants on new credit lines to the Philippines. Prime Minister Cesar Virata reportedly has stated in the United States that the Philippines has always observed such conditions.

Virata is arranging an estimated \$194-million loan from IMF through its compensatory financing window, which can enable the country to cover a shortfall in export earnings this year.

Measures: An IMF report earlier advised the Philippine Government to take steps to reduce the deficit in its international payments. As steps to this goal, it suggested that the country should slow down on its foreign loan availments, considering that interest charges have accounted for a substantial portion of its international payments. The IMF also advised a reduction in government investments to lessen the budget deficit and lower the level of imports related to these investments. As if to answer these, Laya, in his address, said the Philippine payments deficit and foreign borrowings should not be considered problems. "They are, in fact, part of the solution, the manifestations of the structural adjustment program now under way," he stated.

To attain a balance of international payments, the government is diversifying exports to include more manufactured goods, and lessening its dependence on imported energy. These measures necessarily involve huge investments in industries and energy development, and with the lack of domestic funding, the country needs to borrow abroad for these programs. Importations related to investments also increase, so that import payments exceed export earnings. The results have been encouraging, Laya said, citing that the country has reduced its volume of oil importation, while the export of manufactured goods have also risen during the past years. He added that the foreign funds used for these investments are managed in such a way that the country would be able to repay them. Around 99 percent of the fixed term loans are payable in five years. Revolving credits of around \$3.4 billion, or the short-term loans, are used for international trade, and about 30 percent of this is for financing oil imports, Laya said.

Maturing debts: During an open forum, Laya said the report of \$5 billion of loans maturing this year is a misrepresentation of the actual picture. He said that about \$2 billion of that total consist of borrowings of offshore banking units (OBUS), which are booked in the Philippines but are relent to other countries. Also, the part of the maturing loans that go for financing of oil imports are not immediately maturing. They are mostly 180-day credits.

On the government's budget deficit, over which the IMF has expressed concern, Laya said the IMF has not recognized that the rise in government investments -- the main factor behind the huge deficit -- compensate for the slack in private sector investments. While the Philippines and other developing countries have adopted internal measures to cope with the world economic conditions, industrialized countries have resorted to protectionism, Laya also said. The IMF's stress should be "mutual adjustments of all countries, since the deficit of one group can only be minimized or reversed if countries with surplus reverse their position," he stated.

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